

THE COLEOPTERA OF CANADA.

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XXIV. THE CERAMBYCIDÆ OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—(*Continued.*)
MOLORCHUS, Fabr.

Easily recognized by the very short elytra which are divaricate and separately rounded at apex, about equalling the prothorax in length. *M. bimaculatus*, Say (fig. 23), is somewhat variable in colour, but is ordinarily black except a large testaceous blotch on each elytron. The thorax is rather broad, roughly punctured, the sides irregularly rounded, Length, .20-.32 in. Usually found on flowers, but has been bred from hickory, maple, ash, and dogwood.

CALLIMOXYS, Kraatz.

Distinguished from *Molorchus* by the shape of the elytra, which are longer and drawn out nearly to a point at tip. The sexes differ in colour, the males usually having a partially red thorax. *C. sanguinicollis*, Oliv., is blackish (except as stated above), punctured, the elytra more or less fuscous with clear punctuation. Anterior and middle legs entirely blackish, the posterior yellow except the tips of the joints, which are black. The hind tibiæ are long and curved in the males, the exterior margin with numerous teeth. Length, .33-.40 inch. Found on flowers in June and July.

ANCYLOCERA, Serv.

It may be that the Canadian record for *A. bicolor*, Oliv., is incorrect, since the species is said to be a resident of the Southern States from North Carolina to Texas. It is unknown to me in nature, but is said by Mr. Leng to be "a very dainty insect, black with scarlet elytra and abdomen and with slender legs and clubbed thighs. The body is slender, head short and prothorax very long as compared with the cylindrical elytra. The antennæ are serrate, one-half as long as the body in the female and longer than the same in the male. The hind pair of thighs is armed with a terminal spine." Length, .50-.70 inch.

BATYLE, Thoms.

B. ignicollis, Say, is from .28-.52 in. long, black, the prothorax bright red. The elytra are densely rugosely punctured, with blackish pubescence. The prothorax is rounded, unarmed, the pubescence longer than on the elytra. *B. suturalis* is smaller (.28-.36 in.), red, the legs



FIG. 23.

more or less black, the elytra often with a black line along the suture which may be dilated behind so as to extend over the greater part of the apical third. The prothorax is said to be occasionally black, but such specimens have never come under my notice. These beetles are often abundant on flowers on the Western plains of the United States.

PURPURICENUS, Serv.

Contains one species, *P. humeralis*, Fabr., a large insect, .50-.74 in. long, black, except a large triangular humeral spot on each elytron. Sides of prothorax spinose. Entire upper surface coarsely punctured, rugosely on the thorax, the elytral punctures distinctly and rather widely separated.

STENOSPHECUS, Hald.

Here belongs *S. notatus*, Oliv., a rather elongate beetle of nearly parallel form, the elytra slightly tapering behind. In colour it is black, the head beneath and the entire prothorax except a large central dorsal black spot, reddish. The punctuation is rather coarse but sparse and each puncture gives rise to a gray hair, those of the elytra being subseriate in arrangement. The antennæ are spinose, equalling or exceeding the length of the body. Length, .35-.48 inch. Adults of this species have been cut from hickory wood.

CYLLENE, Newm.

The two Canadian species of this genus are difficult to separate since they agree almost exactly in colour. The numerous cross-bands of yellowish (or rarely grayish) pubescence on the velvety black prothorax and elytra give them a very characteristic appearance. Dr. Horn has distinguished them as follows:—

Second joint of hind tarsi glabrous at middle, antennæ of male longer than the body. .42-.89 in. *pictus*, Drury.

Second joint of hind tarsi densely pubescent, antennæ not longer than the body. Prosternum as wide as the coxal cavity. .40-.80 in. *robiniae*, Forst.

The species differ in their times of emergence, *pictus* often appearing on its principal food-plant (hickory) early in spring, or even in winter if firewood of this sort be stored in a warm room. I have on one occasion seen several specimens copulating and ovipositing on felled honey-locust early in April at Iowa City. It also bores in butternut. *C. robiniae* infests living black locust, often ruining the trees. It appears in late summer or early fall and may be found in great numbers on blossoms of golden-rod,

PLAGIONQTUS, Muls.

The soft-maple borer, *P. speciosus*, Say (fig. 24), is a most gaudy insect of large size (about an inch in length) and with heavier antennæ than most of its neighbors. The ground colour is black or nearly so, the legs reddish; but owing to the dense clothing of yellow pubescence very little of the black is visible. Almost the entire under surface is thus rendered yellow, as are also the legs, the greater part of the head, two short bands on each side of the prothorax, and several cross-bands on the elytra.



FIG. 24.

CALLOIDES, Lec.

Includes another large insect, *C. nobilis*, Harr., black, pubescent, usually decorated on the elytra with a few small detached yellow spots, which may, however, be absent. Length, .80-.92 in. It is thought to breed in the chestnut.

ARHOPALUS, Serv.

A. fulminans is said to breed in oak, butternut and chestnut. It is .48 to .72 inch long, black with whitish pubescence forming irregularly defined bands on the elytra and leaving on the prothorax a large central black spot with a smaller one on each side. The thoracic marking alone will thus serve as a ready means of recognition.

XYLOTRECHUS, Chev.

Includes several species which have the front of the head variably carinate; they are, for the most part, ornamented with transverse bands of lighter coloured pubescence, somewhat as in *Cyllene*.

A. Prothorax with four spots of (usually yellow) pubescence. Elytral markings indistinct and not conspicuous. .32-.48

in.....*quadrimaculatus*, Hald.

AA. Prothorax not spotted (except by breaking up of bands), sometimes fasciate with pubescence.

b. Elytra obliquely truncate at apex, the outer angle spiniform. Sides of prothorax regularly arcuate. .60-.72

in.....*sagittatus*, Germ.

bb. Elytra obliquely truncate at apex, but not spiniform.



FIG. 25.

- Thorax without apical and basal pubescent band.
 Elytral bands about as broad as their intervals.
 .32-.64 inch. (Fig. 25.).....*colonus*, Fabr.
- Thorax with apical and basal pubescent band. Median
 elytral bands angulated or undulatory. .44-.84
 inch.....*undulatus*, Say.

The above table is, in the main, taken from Mr. Leng's synopsis. He adds, regarding *undulatus*, that there may, for convenience in cabinet arrangement, "two names be retained: *fuscus*, Kirby, for the form with the sides of the thorax entirely covered with pubescent blotches and the elytral bands wavy, and *interruptus*, Lap. & Gory, for the form with the bands greatly obscured by the sprinkling of white hair." As to food-plants, *colonus* is known at attack oak and maple, while *undulatus* has been beaten from spruce. The latter is often very abundant on freshly cut pine logs or sawed timber.

PLAGITHMYSUS, Motsch.

This name is substituted for the *Neoclytus* of the Check List. The prothorax is transversely rugose, and by this character the genus may be readily distinguished from other Canadian Clytini. Mr. Leng separates the species substantially as follows:—

- A. Middle and hind femora spinose at apex.
- b. Thorax with a longitudinal elevated ridge, rugose at apex, antennæ filiform. Thorax with basal and apical bands only of pubescence; colour reddish brown, posterior two-thirds of elytra and parts of thorax often darker. .28-.76 in.....*luscus*, Fabr.
- bb. Thorax with a few distinct transverse rugæ, antennæ thickened toward apex. Blackish; head, thorax and legs reddish, elytra with straight transverse bands of yellow pubescence. .20-.70 in.....*erythrocephalus*, Fabr.
- AA. Femora not spinose, antennæ filiform, thorax with many strongly elevated but more or less confused transverse rugæ.
- c. Elytra rounded at apex, the bands yellow (rarely whitish), forming an oval figure at the base of each, behind which are two slightly oblique fasciæ. Tip yellow. .48-.80 in.....*caprea*, Say.

cc. Elytra truncate at tip. Smaller species with long legs and whitish elytral bands.

Thorax wider than long. .28-.40 in. *muricatus*, Kirby.

Thorax longer than wide. .36-.44 in. *longipes*, Kirby.

P. erythrocephalus is known to depredate on elm, soft maple, hickory and black locust; *P. caprea* on ash, elm and hickory, while *P. muricatus* and *P. longipes* may be taken on freshly cut pine.

CLYTANTHUS, Thoms.

C. ruricola, Oliv., is black, base of femora, the tibiae, tarsi and antennae (except at tip) reddish. Pubescence yellow, forming a nearly complete thoracic margin, a scutellar spot and elytral markings as follows: A short oblique band near the base, posterior to which is a hook-like (sometimes interrupted) figure the shaft of which is nearly parallel with the suture, and behind this a rather broad, nearly straight but oblique band. Beneath, the meso- and metathorax are spotted and the apices of the abdominal segments more or less margined with the same colour. Length, .28-.48 inch.

EUDERCES, Lec.

Contains two small (Canadian) species which agree in their ant-like form, the elytra gibbous at base and with an oblique ivory fascia. The colour varies from black to almost entirely rufous, the tip of the elytra, however, remaining black in the latter case. Mr. Leng separates them by the following characters:—

Eyes nearly divided; prothorax uniformly rounded at sides. .20-.36 in. *picipes*, Fabr.

Eyes completely divided; prothorax distinctly depressed each side near the anterior margin, laterally subangulate. .26-.36 in. *pini*, Oliv.

In my experience, *E. picipes* may be taken by beating hazel bushes. When running up the side of the beating-net the resemblance to certain black species of *Formica* (which are often abundant in the same thickets) is truly striking. It has been bred from chestnut twigs.

CYRTOPHORUS, Lec.

Until recently but one species has been recognized. Captain Casey has of late described another form which he distinguishes from *verrucosus* as follows:—

Larger, pronotum compressed, prominent along the middle, basal elevation of elytra strong. Third antennal joint strongly spinose. .24-.40 in.....*verrucosus*, Oliv.

Smaller, less convex, pronotum not compressed, basal elevation of elytra feeble, third antennal joint briefly spinoso-dentate within at apex. .24 in.....*insinuans*, Cas.

These bear considerable resemblance in form to *Eudermes*, but are without the ivory-like band of the elytra. In colour the former is blackish; legs, in part, and basal three-fifths of elytra sometimes rufous, pubescence white or cinereous, arranged anteriorly in narrow oblique bands which follow the course of the basal elytral gibbosities. Behind these oblique bands is a very narrow cinereous one, nearly transverse in direction. Tip broadly covered with cinereous pubescence. I have not seen *C. insinuans*, which is described from a single male. Wild cherry is known to be a food-plant of *C. verrucosus*.

MICROCLYTUS, Lec.

M. gazellula, Hald., is found in the adult state on oaks. The genus differs from *Cyrtophorus* in not having the third antennal joint spinose at tip.* It is "a small insect, piceous or reddish-brown with the thorax above and the elytra, except about the middle of the suture, black and rather closely punctured, the legs and antennæ always paler. Elytral markings composed of long white hairs arranged as follows: An oblique line from the scutellum, a very short transverse or slightly arcuate line about the middle entirely distinct from the next, a broader band immediately behind and nearly transverse, a blotch covering the entire apical eighth of the length of the elytra." (Leng.) In the male the antennæ equal, in the female reach two-thirds the length of the body. In the former sex the elytral tips are very slightly truncate, in the latter separately rounded.

*Since publication of the table of genera I have come across the following note by Dr. Hamilton (CAN. ENT., XXIII., p. 63):—"The characters separating *Cyrtophorus* and *Microclytus* were originally feeble, and have recently become more so by some one discovering that the relative lengths of the antennal joints in the male of the latter are the same as in the former, thus leaving in the males only the presence or absence of a small spine at the end of the third joint of the antennæ as diagnostic." By a clerical error the legend *Cerambycoides* is placed one line too high up on p. 86 of my table; it should be on line 2, and embraces all the genera from *Chion* to *Microclytus*, inclusive.